Dateline **July 1, 1959**

Congress has passed an omnibus Housing bill scaled down to $1.3 billion. Originally the Senate passed a $2.5 billion measure and the House okayed $2.1 billion. The lower figure was reached in conference committee.

The bill as it now stands calls for a two-year, $900 million dollar urban renewal program in contrast to the six-year program originally voted by the two Houses.

Construction of 45,000 public housing units is allowed with discretionary authority for an additional 100,000 units.

The bill includes $300 million for college dormitory loans and $62.5 million for college classroom loans.

President Eisenhower may veto the bill. He originally asked for $1.6 billion to be spent over six years. While the compromise figure is less, the measure now calls for the full expenditure in two years.

The Life and Work conference, sponsored by the National Council of Churches of New Zealand, took action to urge the ending of nuclear weapons through international agreement.

The council urged its churches to radically re-examine their attitudes toward war in the light of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical weapons development.

Per capita consumption of beer and liquor dropped in 1958. Distilled spirits consumption went down by one-tenth of a gallon to 1.2 gallons per person. Beer skidded three-tenths to 14.8 gallons for every man, woman, and child in the U. S.

Wine consumption remained the same, .9 of a gallon per capita, for the seventh straight year. The consumption comparisons were released by the Wine Institute.

The recent Panama conference made more likely the possibility of a

(please turn to page 16)

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PAMPHLETS

Labor Sunday Message—now ready for distribution; order through the National Council of Churches, 297 Fourth ave., New York 10, N. Y., Department of Church and Economic Life; or from the General Board of Social and Economic Relations, 740 N. Rush street, Chicago 11, Ill.; 5 cents a copy, $3.50 per 100 copies.

Opinion Scales—series of six or seven carefully worded statements concerning an issue; available on The United Nations, National Security, Communism, Disarmament, China; a set of five scales with an explanation concerning their use, 25 cents, the Board of World Peace, 740 Rush street, Chicago 11, Ill.

The statements in an opinion scale range from the most conservative to the most liberal position. Persons in a group—Methodist men, Methodist women, or Methodist youth—are asked to check the position with which they agree.

These positions are then tallied and by thoughtful discussion all the arguments *for* each position are offered by group members. At the end of the process another vote is taken.

ILLINOIS METHODIST CHURCH COMPLETES QUESTIONNAIRE

The Christian Social Relations Commission of the First Methodist Church, Lombard, Ill., recently tabulated the results of its race questionnaire to churchmen.

Chaired by Mr. George Olson, the commission sent questionnaires to 62 members of the Official Board of the Rock River conference. A total of 43 questionnaires were returned.

The results of the key questions showed that . . .

. . . while six members would not want the pastor to invite a family of another race to attend their church, 37 would encourage the invitation;

. . . six would not want the family of another race to become members, but 36 would not object;

. . . if opposition to the family arose in the community, 11 would not uphold their rights, 28 would, and 4 didn't know what they would do.

Discussing the results of the survey, the commission concluded that . . .

. . . a large majority were ready to accept other races, some with qualifications,

. . . there was a definite minority on the other side,

. . . not many members knew the national Church's position,

. . . more education was needed.

This commission has conducted a public affairs forum each year with one of the meetings having to do with the study of race relations.

As a result of this meeting, a Lombard Human Relations Council was formed last year.

The Lombard Church hopes that this effort will stimulate more race studies throughout the Church.

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WORLD PEACE

Recently a famous cartoonist pictured a man in a chair sitting on top of the world, looking up at the moon, and saying, "I wonder what is on the other side?"

At the same time the half of the world opposite him was disintegrating.

Recently there was an International Geophysical Year directed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Scientists lived at the South Pole, probed the depths of the sea, and shot satellites into space. It was a year of great advance in scientific knowledge and achievements.

WORLD PEACE

WORLD REFUGEE YEAR—HELP FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

In England a famous Olympic three-miler, Christopher Chataway, was depressed by all the attention to man's physical universe while so little attention was given to his basic personal and social needs.

Chataway wrote an article proposing that a year be set aside to solve the problems presented by vast numbers of displaced persons.

The British Government promoted the idea at the United Nations General Assembly in the fall of 1958, and shortly after Christmas the General Assembly approved a resolution favoring a World Refugee Year.

Where are the refugees?

About 15,000,000 refugees, dependent upon public or private assistance, are scattered all over the globe. In Morocco and Tunisia there are 170,000 persons scattered by the civil war in Algeria. Here the Red Cross is distributing clothing and bedding.

About 200,000 Hungarians left their native land during the last two years. Sixty thousand fled Yugoslavia. Most of these have been settled, but Auguste Lindt, United Nations high commissioner for refugees, estimates that there are still about 130,000 unsettled refugees in Europe.

The United Nations estimates there are 933,000 Arabs living in camps in Jordan, Syria, the Gaza strip, Lebanon, and Iraq.

Chinese crowd Hong Kong

On the small and rocky island of Hong Kong there are 800,000 Chinese who have fled the mainland. The colony which housed a million people in 1930 now has about three million on its 391 square miles.

The hearts of all Christians are touched by the plight of people, blown like chaff before political winds. Sympathy for these people has brought many of them to the United States. The nations of Europe have absorbed many—West Germany about 12,000,000.

Refugees make new problems

One might say that the refugee problem is part of a vicious circle. Refugees are created by political tension and coercion. Then their existence makes for political tension.

For example, the interfaith balance in Lebanon is so delicate that the constitution provides for an Islamic president if the premier is Christian.

However, the Arab-Israeli war projected 120,000 Moslem refugees into Lebanon. The balance of political power was upset, and eventually U. S. marines landed on the shores of Beirut. This situation illustrates that the

fate of refugees is an American problem whether or not they come to our shores.

Cooperating groups

Many groups are cooperating to make the World Refugee Year a success. In the United Nations there is a Director of Information Service for the World Refugee Year (United Nations, N. Y.).

Church World Service of the National Council of Churches has produced an excellent immigration film called THE GOLDEN DOOR. It may be rented from the Board of World Peace for $5.00.

John S. Kulisz, who heads refugee resettlement for the Methodist Committee on Overseas Relief, 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y., is anxious to supply local churches with materials and suggestions for their cooperation during World Refugee Year.

Booklet published

Elfan Rees of the World Council of Churches has written a 72-page booklet called "We Strangers and Afraid." Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, it sells for 50 cents and may be obtained from the Board of World Peace.

In Britain a campaign to raise two million pounds for the assistance of

refugees has begun. The government has pledged 200,000 pounds toward the goal.

In the United States the Dean of the Washington Cathedral, the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., heads the Committee for Refugees. The Rev. Sayre wrote an article concerning the World Refugee Year, which appeared in the *Christian Century*, June 10, 1959.

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS SEE EXPANSION AHEAD

After a winter of slow growth and financial hardship, the United World Federalists believe that a season of expansion and fruitful harvest is ahead of them. This confidence was evident at their annual meeting in Pittsburgh, May 22 to 24.

In introducing Charles S. Rhyne, former head of the American Bar association and currently chairman of the committee on World Peace through Law, Norman Cousins asserted that the movement for peace by lawyers was the best news that advocates of world federalism had received since the founding of UWF in 1947.

Special gift goal set

Not only did the delegates to the convention endorse a regular budget of $66,000, but they also accepted a goal of special gifts of $100,000 annually for the next three years.

On Saturday afternoon the 200 delegates responded to Mrs. Edward McVitty's inspired plea by pledging $22,000 within an hour to underwrite the cost of a legislative secretary in Washington and a national field director. Among the pledges were five of $1000 each and at least a dozen of $500.

Resolutions concerning the nullification of the Connally reservation, charter review, a U.N. police force, nuclear tests, economic aid, and U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China were approved.

Federalists now number 12,000. Prominent Methodists at the Pittsburgh meeting were Rodney Shaw of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, C. M. Stanley of Muscatine, Iowa, and Neal Potter of Washington, D. C.

by *Daniel E. Taylor*

The publication of a study guide and a dozen background pamphlets will greatly help discussion and study groups when local congregations undertake the nation-wide Program for Peace.

These supplemental helps will augment the usefulness of the study text, *Christian Responsibility on a Changing Planet.* To supply each of a dozen persons with one of these background booklets, which he would review for the group, is a process that would immediately deepen the level and content of thought.

There are other evidences that sound and deliberate cogitation is going into churchmen's discussion of public issues. That these matters can be discussed freely and thoroughly is all to the good.

A surprising number of annual conferences, for example, studied, discussed, and voted on whether we should as a nation reappraise our China policy. Maine and Troy Conferences were the first to endorse such a step. Minnesota was among the first to dissent.

The important point is that such reviews were careful, thoughtful, and soundly argued. Gone were sharp lines of division and emotionalized appeals.

The only dissenting note is the publicity gained by one congregation which passed a resolution stating that due to the separation of church and state no public or political matters of any kind should be discussed in the church building.

Life for them is segmented. Nothing, they say, should invade their neat water-tight compartments. Such a church would be "safe" even in Russia.

Most Methodist congregations have gone beyond insularity, partisan appeals, or moralistic scolding. They can now discuss public questions with honest differences and without breach of friendship. Moreover, they can arrive at hard-won conclusions.

—AFFAIRS AFAR—

London: Sir John Cockcroft, head of the British Atomic Research program, recently stated, "The thousands of millions being spent by the United States and Russia to get a man into space is not warranted."

"The results of money spent on medical and biological study," he continued, "would be of far greater immediate benefit."

Pusan, Korea: Dr. U. Chan Yang, Korean ambassador to the United States, speaking at Pusan National university, detailed the problems involved in the fact that 600 thousand Koreans came to Japan between 1910 and 1945, many under forced labor or in poverty, and all substantially as aliens. He expressed the concern of the Republic of Korea in present steps to return many of them to North Korea. To some outsiders it seems that this is the kind of problem which ought to come before the International Court of Justice. Matters of sovereignty intervene.

Washington, D. C.: Paul G. Hoffman, Managing Director of the UN Special Fund, in describing the fund's purpose pointed out that 60 of the 82 UN member nations should be considered underdeveloped and aided; that the average 1957 income for more than a million people living in these nations was $120 per person.

Vienna: The Methodist Church Refugee home, established after the Hungarian revolution, has on its staff Otis E. Hochstetler of Goshen, Ind., who is also a pastoral assistant in the Vienna Methodist church.

An American practice of taping Sunday morning service and re-playing during the week for the sick is novel in Vienna and extremely popular.

"It'll Be Interesting To Find Out What The Other Side Is Like"

Chicago: The governors of six states will visit the USSR as a delegation in the early summer, as will Vice President Nixon. Nixon will participate in the opening of the United States exhibit in Moscow. More than seven thousand Americans have already requested visas for Russian visits this year, a figure well above last season.

New York: Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, US permanent representative to the UN, stated at a Foreign Relations dinner: "Of all the requirements of a successful foreign policy, none is more vital than this —that we should live up to our own standards. When in Asia and Africa men read of the happenings in Little Rock, for example, our country's interests suffer."

Milwaukee: Mayor Frank Zeidler of Milwaukee proposes a congress of cities of the world to review the Berlin problem and the threat that nuclear war poses to all large metropolitan areas.

Tokyo, Japan: Growing Japanese department stores, with their interesting merchandising methods, are expanding to include six major overseas outlets. Stores will be established in New York City, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Teheran, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

Stockholm: Sweden decided this April to provide tactical atomic weapons for its defense at a cost of about 400 million kronor, (about $77 million), with an additional 50 million kronor (about $10 million) for research. A revitalized civil defense program with ten thousand conscripts as the core of a 200 thousand man civil defense force is being developed.

Cuba: The United States and Cuba have entered into an arrangement for the conservation of shrimp in the Tortugas. American shrimp boats customarily load 20 million pounds a year from this fishery.

An increasingly high percentage of small shrimp has shown up the last three years, so that attempts to save shrimp production in this region are necessary.

Haiti: Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services and CARE have shipped 10 million pounds of food to Haiti in the past four years. These organizations have been advised by government that they may immediately ship increased amounts to assure increased aid to that drought-stricken country. The Development Loan fund is providing a loan of 4.3 million for an 80 thousand irrigation project in Haiti's Artibonite Valley.

SCHOOL TRAINS PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS CAREERS

The 1956 General Conference of The Methodist Church authorized the establishment of a School of International Service on the campus of the American University in Washington, D. C. The General Conference voted $1 million to make this venture possible.

The School of International Service opened in its new building in September, 1958, after two years of intense preparation and work.

The curriculum was devised with a service or vocation-centered approach in mind. The chief purpose of this school was to be to train young Americans for active careers overseas.

Better representatives needed

Many persons felt that the United States should upgrade its level of

representation in every overseas field. This unprecedented employment of Americans abroad is a tribute to and a by-product of the position of world responsibility in which the United States finds itself.

Today over 100,000 civilian citizens of the United States are employed overseas or with international organizations. This fact emphasizes the importance of recruiting and training outstanding young citizens, who will be good representatives of our country.

Four elements developed

The program of the school is directed toward developing four elements of education and personality for a successful overseas career.

(1) The person going overseas must develop "cultural empathy," the appreciative understanding of the culture and the civilization where he will serve.

(2) An American should have an objective, but affirmative understanding of his own culture and civilization.

(3) One who is committed to a life of work with other peoples should be able to communicate with them in a language which they understand.

(4) Unless at the outset of his career the person has worked out for himself a satisfactory and adequate personal philosophy, the overseas absence of many conventions and customs, which may have vicariously sustained him in the United Statess, may gravely impair his intellectual, emotional and moral stability.

Seven specialities offered

A student in the School of International Service may specialize in any one of seven fields: Foreign Service (State Department), Overseas Business, Church Missions, Overseas Representation, International Administration, International Labor, and International Relations and Organization.

In addition, a student may specialize in one of the five Area-Studies programs: Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Middle East and North Africa, South and South East Asia, The Far East, and Latin America.

The School of International Service offers the B.A. degree and graduate programs in any of the fields listed above.

Freshmen who enter the school are expected to be in the top third of their high school graduating class, or to have passed the College Entrance Board examination with an above-average score. Enrollment of a limited number of applicants is still possible. Inquiries should be addressed to:

Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, Dean
The School of International Service
The American University
Washington 16, D. C.

DO WE ONLY HELP THOSE WHO CAN HELP US?

One frequently hears debated sharply the question whether a nation must act in terms of its national interest or can be truly generous and altruistic.

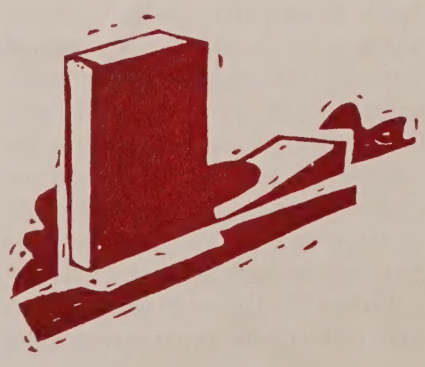
Over a period of several years, the United States has made substantial contributions to other countries on the theory that we are subsidizing our allies in the cold war.

Thus areas like Latin America have received comparatively little aid as contrasted with certain countries in Asia and Europe.

Many Latins suffer

When President Frondizi visited Washington early this year, he called attention to "the harsh fact that millions of beings in Latin America suffer from misery and backwardness."

In January, Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon spoke of the demands being made upon our resources and upon our consciences to help raise the living standards of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.



He said that these are the areas where most of mankind lives and where the struggle between freedom and totalitarianism may ultimately be decided.

Low average income noted

The richer countries of the world, with a total population of four hundred million, have an average income per capita of approximately $1,000 per year. In the United States the average income is more than $2,000.

The underdeveloped countries in the non-communist world with a population of more than a billion have an average income of $60 a year.

This gap between the rich people of the white Western nations and the poor people of the underdeveloped and largely colored nations is tremendous. Furthermore, the difference between the two is increasing, for the rich nations are growing richer faster than the poor peoples are improving their lot.

Columnist sees need

Walter Lippmann, a noted columnist, on January 29, 1959, in the *Washington Post and Times Herald* wrote:

"The whole operation of foreign aid would wear a different face if it were founded on the principle laid down by Mr. Dillon—that we make a contribution because it is the simple duty of the rich to help the poor. It would be a noble act, which would pay big dividends in self-respect at home and good will abroad, if the Government would declare the principle that to fight against poverty is a duty, not an instrument of our military strategy."

. . . Worth Quoting . . .

"Basically the battle with Communism is a battle for the souls of men, a battle for enthusiastic dedication to ideals. The reason that Communism is making such a strong appeal to millions today is that it does have a half-truth . . ." William Hordern in *Christianity, Communism and History.*

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

On June 8, 1959, the *Wall Street Journal* reported a two-day meeting of the nation's "right-to-work" leaders. The purpose of the meeting was to plan to extend these laws into new states. Only selected members were invited in order to keep fan-fare at a minimum. The leaders heard reports of successful state campaigns and suggestions for working with and using employees, businessmen, the press, educators, and *clergymen.* During the meeting the name "right-to-work," which has created so much opposition, was questioned, and many leaders expect to adopt the phrase "Freedom of Association."

Last year voters defeated "right-to-work" bills in California, Ohio, Washington, Colorado, and Idaho. Kansas supported such a bill.

Expect new and vigorous discussion in your state. Remember the General Board's position that matters such as maintenance of union membership should be left to free collective bargaining. Recently the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church took the same position.

The General Board believes genuine labor reform, not "right-to-work," is the real issue facing the American industrial situation today.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE VOTES TO HIRE FULL-TIME DIRECTOR IN 1960

The Wisconsin annual conference voted recently to hire a full-time director of Christian Social Relations immediately following the 1960 annual conference.

By a vote of 97 to 54 the conference authorized its Board of Christian Social Relations to secure a director. The action was based on the following well-developed report to the annual conference:

As amended and Adopted For Consideration By The 1959 Session of The Wisconsin Annual Conference of The Methodist Church.

Report of the Study Committee on the matter of Employment and appointment of a full-time executive secretary for the Christian Social Relations Board of the Wisconsin Methodist annual conference.

Church responsibility noted

I. Our committee believes that the responsibility of the Methodist church for helping its members understand and apply the social dynamic of the Christian gospel in these dangerous and difficult days can be adequately met only by having someone in the conference whose area of responsibility is to spend full time in the field of Christian social concern.

We believe this full-time person should be an associate director of the Wisconsin conference council, responsible for the program of the Conference Board of Christian Social Relations.

We believe a budget of approximately $10,800 would be adequate to cover the cost of the above-mentioned full-time person and the resulting expansion of the Christian Social Relations program.

Recommendation made

Therefore we recommend that this 1959 session of the Wisconsin annual conference request the conference World Service and Finance

Committee to submit to the 1960 annual conference an apportionment for the conference Christian Social Relations Board that will enable a full-time person to be employed by that board.

We further recommend that this 1959 annual conference authorize the conference Christian Social Relations Board to begin looking for a person that can adequately fill the position of Associate Director of the Wisconsin conference council, with the understanding that the Christian Social Relations Board will have authority to employ that person immediately following the 1960 annual conference, and that no person shall be taken from the parish ministry to fill this position.

Protestantism challenged

II. There is a crucial challenge to Protestantism in our day which requires a strong program of Christian social concern in the church.

(1) The threat of nuclear destruction, "co-existence" with the Soviet Union, and the demand of the underdeveloped nations for an end to hunger and privation.

(2) Race relations.

(3) Labor-management relations.

(4) Christian responsibilities in daily work.

(5) Social Welfare Needs (Delinquency, Mental Health, etc.)

(6) Public morals and personal discipline (alcohol control, narcotics, gambling, etc.)

(7) Civil liberties.

(8) Church-state relationships.

(9) Public education.

Full-time person needed

III. As we are confronted with this challenge, the Board of Christian Social Relations believes it can help the Church make an adequate response only if the board has the assistance of a full-time person to enable the board to:

In the local church

(1) Aid the nearly 250 local congregations of the Wisconsin conference to organize local Christian Social Relations Commissions for education and action in their communities on matters pertaining to temperance, world peace, and social and economic relations.

(2) Provide training programs and seminars to develop leadership in local churches, such as C.S.R. courses in every district and perhaps every sub-district, and Youth alcohol studies institutes and "Go-See" alcohol study trips.

(3) Supply suggestions for programs, action, materials, speakers, audio-visual aids.

(4) Help local churches develop workshops on matters of Christian social concern.

(5) Provide aid where local churches are promoting local

A

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option elections on temperance, drives against indecent literature, and combating infringement of civil liberties.

The conference and district level

(6) Develop a long-range program for the conference C.S.R. Board with emphasis on study and understanding of specific issues and objectives.

(7) Assist the Board of Lay Activities in the training of district and sub-district lay leaders.

(8) Help the Woman's Society district and conference secretaries of Christian Social Relations keep informed on legislative issues.

(9) Bring together Methodists in key positions in both labor and management to discuss their Christian responsibility in their role in industrial life.

(10) Stimulate peace education and activities, and provide information on issues and legislation which affect possibilities for world peace.

(11) Cooperate with agencies in Wisconsin which promote education, rehabilitation, and legislation for the promotion of temperance causes—giving the Methodist church in the conference the benefit of such contacts, and alerting them to any action that could be taken by them for the cause of temperance.

(12) Be available for education and counselling with regard to labor-management problems or any other problems which will affect either the social or economic welfare of people in the conference.

(13) Cooperate with state agencies that are working in areas of direct concern to the church, such as the Wisconsin Council on Human Rights.

(14) Cooperate with other denominations in the state in the development of more adequate church social concern programs.

How about other conferences doing the same!!

by *A. Dudley Ward*

This is a report on the General Board of the National Council of Churches which met in Seattle early in June and of which I am a member.

Social Action Resolutions . . .

. . . Firmly supported the employment of workers over 40 by all employing groups in the nation. Documentary evidence of the wisdom of such action by employers was conclusive.

. . . Repudiated overwhelmingly the proposal for a constitutional amendment of the United States to declare this a Christian nation. Continually such an amendment is being introduced into the Congress. It is against the best interests of the Christian churches, the non-Christian groups, and the international relations of the nation.

. . . Supported enthusiastically the employment of handicapped persons. This is of special interest to Methodists who a number of years ago initiated the best plan devised yet—"Goodwill Industries."

. . . Adopted an indictment of the Communist action in Tibet and called for a vigorous effort to aid the Tibetian refugees.

. . . Put the World Refugee Year at the very center of the conscience and action of the churches. The President of the United States and the United Nations have endorsed the idea completely. It is a year in which by concerted effort many of the tough and persistent refugee problems may be solved and others on the road to solution.

Good News—The National Council of Churches does 70 various types of ministries in this and other nations. To answer criticism of the council get this positive story to tell. It is thrilling.

Alaska and Hawaii Councils in a colorful and captivating ceremony were welcomed into the council.

The sharp criticism of the council as a result of the Cleveland World Order Conference's statement on Red China has not appreciably affected the funds of the Council, *but* has positively placed before the nation the inter-church movement in a new way.

More people know about the council than ever before. But beyond all that the nation is now talking about the subject which has been almost undiscussable for a decade—recognition of Red China. Every local church ought to be discussing the question with all the information now available.

The White House Conference on Children and Youth for March, 1960 is gaining strength and plans are going well. Let us know if you wish to be included.

A thrilling report was given on a recent conference of the East Asian Churches. Certainly, light—spirit—challenge, is coming once again from the East, the cradle of our faith.

Thus the churches move together. Thank God The Methodist Church is at the very center of the Ecumenical undertakings. Let's integrate it to our local churches.

Specifics for

ACTION

In the congregation, Social and Economic Relations can and should be practical, personal and direct. Let's have less talking about "what should be done" and more getting it done. Here are a dozen suggestions that a local church Commission on Christian Social Relations can and should get started in the congregation.

(1) Visits to night courts, prisons, hospitals, homes for the aged, orphanages—not just as spectators at the zoo, but to spend a half-a-day in conversation or service to the persons involved in these situations.

Shut-ins need work

(2) Preparing projects for older people and shut-ins in the congregation—people who all-too-often feel themselves to be life's rejects, whom no one needs or wants. There are many things they can do to help others and give meaning to their own lives—projects as humble as unravelling woolen garments and knitting new ones; or cutting out cartoons and pasting them in scrapbooks for veterans' hospitals.

(3) Keeping the neighborhood a safe and healthy place (starting with the churchyard). Work programs can be devoted to cleaning up trash and broken bottles (and rats) in vacant lots, making them safe for the little children; or bringing pressure to bear on municipal authorities to have vacant lots and side streets kept in good condition.

Arrange exchange programs

(4) Arranging long-term membership exchanges with nearby churches of Negro, oriental, or other minority group membership, with trustees and Sunday School teachers performing their accustomed work for three months in the other congregation.

(5) Developing cooperative youth or other service programs with nearby Catholic and Jewish and Protestant groups, exchanging services (and opinions).

(6) Establish awards, medals, prizes, or other recognition for members of the congregation who have really shown leadership and given service in the fields for which the Christian Social Relations Commission is responsible. In fact, we might propose to the General Conference that awards be established in the Church for distinguished service:

a. The Frank Mason North Prize for Brotherhood.

b. The Francis J. McConnell Prize for Religious Liberty.

c. The G. Bromley Oxnam Prize for Religious Liberty.

Publish helpful hints

(7) Collect and publish the needs of families in the congregation which other families might assist if they knew about the need. For example, a "Helping Hand" column in the parish newsletter, giving notice of need for employment, jobs offered, services of a practical nurse available or needed, or companion for an invalid.

(8) Encourage the placement of foster children (especially of Protestant minorities) in Protestant homes, or the support of "foster children" in refugee camps.

(9) Arrange schedule of volunteer services for local hospitals. This is one of the rarest and richest forms of showing humane concern, and one which is becoming ever scarcer in our society, as seen in the increasing shortage of nurses. As Albert Schweitzer demonstrated, the only real help is that which we give with our own hands.

Encourage stewardship

(10) Study and explain to the congregation the pattern of society being shaped by the use of family incomes, thus preparing the way for a full program of Christian stewardship by the Finance commission.

(11) Check up on the personnel practices and financial policies of your local church to make sure the Church is not doing precisely what it warns others not to do.

(12) The careers of members of the congregation and their implications for real Christian service and social ethics might be explored by groups of teachers, doctors, lawyers, businessmen, or nurses. Then present the results to the young people.

This represents only one-third of the responsibilty of the Christian Social Relations Commission!—DMK

RESOLUTION ATTACKS WELFARE DISCRIMINATION

The following resolution was adopted by the General committee, Department of Social Welfare, and the Executive board, Division of Christian Life and Work, the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. on May 15, 1959:

The Division of Christian Life and Work of the National Council of Churches deplores any action to deprive bona fide social welfare agencies and organizations from participating in community activities such as councils and federated fund raising bodies on grounds of race, religion or national origin.

Such action as has been taken against local affiliates of the National Urban League should be a concern of the Protestant and Orthodox Churches and appropriate action taken at the local level to indicate the conviction that this is unchristian, unethical, and unfair to an agency serving and meeting the welfare needs of a substantial segment of the population.

TEMPERANCE

The General Board of Temperance has sent a protest to government authorities stating that a series of magazine advertisements violates federal regulations by implying that beer is "good for you."

The protest was sent in a letter from the board General Secretary, Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, to Dwight E. Avis, director of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the U. S. Treasury department.

Dr. Hooton is also president of the Interdenominational Committee on Alcohol problems.

Dr. Hooton charged that advertisements currently sponsored by the U. S. Brewers Foundation are "dangerously misleading" because they suggest that beer has "curative or therapeutic effects."

The two-page, full-color ads are running on a rotation basis in *Life*, *Look* and *The Saturday Evening Post*.

One of the ads in question depicts a fishing scene beside a glass of foaming beer with the caption, "Good for you!"

Even the trade journal, *Advertising Age* has called special attention to the ad by reproducing it on the front page of its June 1, 1959, issue.

In a caption the magazine said: "In context it refers to the good work done by the fishermen in the illustration, although to others it might imply that beer is 'good for you.'"

TEMPERANCE

The magazine adds, "In the past any mention of the therapeutic value of beer has been forbidden by the Federal Alcohol Administration Act."

It is this very act that has been violated, says Dr. Hooton. In his letter to Avis, Hooton points out that the Code of Federal Regulations governing alcohol advertising states:

"The advertisement shall not contain any statement, design, or device representing that the use of any malt beverage has curative or therapeutic effects, if such statement is untrue in any particular, or tends to create a misleading impression."

Dr. Hooton has asked the Alcohol Tobacco and Tax Division "to take remedial steps to curb this blatant effort to circumvent federal regulations."

"In view of the known damage that results to persons and society from the use of alcoholic beverages, such as traffic casualties, public health problems, alcoholism and so forth," the Hooton letter said, "I submit to you that the suggestion that beverages containing ethyl alcohol are 'good for you' is at least dangerously misleading."

JOURNALIST CALLS TV "DRINKING MAN'S FILTER"

Sidney Andorn, columnist for the Cleveland, Ohio, *News*, recently decried the drinking that television brings into living rooms across the United States.

Noting the ruling keeping liquor advertising out of television, he wrote—

Like the teetotaller who drank bottles of alcohol-potent patent medicines is TV's phonus-balonus anent drinking.

TV industry intramural ruling forbids members of the National Assn. of Broadcasters from showing whisky commercials.

Idea behind the ukase is commendable enough. It is to keep the lure of liquor out of the living room, away from the kids.

So what does TV give the kids? Westerns.

So what is the most prominent in

every Western? The saloon.

So who is drinking firewater in the saloon in every Western? The villain?

Yes. The villain, also the hero also the dance hall girls, also every character except the horses.

No one gets half shot

Matt Dillon is no slouch when it comes to hoisting them. Every time he saunters into the saloon run by his girl-friend she says, "Want a drink?" He says, "Yup."

She pours him no thimbleful from the heavy-bottom shot glass we know today. She tips the bottle over what looks like a birdbath.

He knocks it back neat. So does Matt's friend, Doc. So does almost every other hoss-opera hero. Including that nice boy, Chester.

Whisky hot plot key

Federal Alcoholic tax unit has suggested to brewers to refrain from having their announcers shown drinking beer on TV.

You see them pour, raise the glass to their lips, never drink.

You see characters in plays, ranchers in oatsers drinking beer, however, all over the screen.

Monday of this week "Restless Gun" was about a destitute mother forced to work in a saloon, "The Texans" was about drunken cattlemen trying to hang a card shark.

On the air at just the right time viewing for the kids.

Won't give kids the skids

Because Maverick tosses 'em down the hatch is no reason his kid idolators will rush right out and do the same.

Because Wyatt Earp guzzles his beer is no reason his young fans will grow up to be drunkards.

Consistency is all viewers are asking. If TV fears the effect of whisky advertising upon youngsters *why show whisky drinking of any kind?*

If TV won't let beer announcers be seen drinking *why let anyone be seen drinking beer?*

SWEDEN ATTACKS HIGHWAY DRUNKENNESS

Sweden has no patience with drinking drivers, and has formulated stringent rules to combat the mixing of alcohol and gasoline.

Police make routine checks of drivers and when they detect even the slightest aroma of alcohol on the breath of the driver, he is taken to a police station for a blood test.

About three weeks after the test, the police receive a report from the laboratory.

If the report shows as little as .06 per cent concentration of alcohol, the driver is haled before a city court judge and a jury of three.

Tough penalties used

The penalty is a $250 fine and loss of his driver's license for six months.

However, if the laboratory report shows .15 of one per cent concentration in the blood, the concentration at which a drinker loses his muscular coordination, the sentence becomes one to three months in a prison work camp and loss of the driver's license for six months.

News reports from Sweden show that application of this law is vigorous and the courts are making every effort to impress drivers with the dangers of combining drinking with driving.

For example, one state forest project had, at the moment of reporting, about 40 drunken drivers making themselves useful by chopping wood. Among these were a civil engineer, an insurance agent and a bookbinder.

TWO STRANGE COMPANIONS

BASEBALL AND BEER

Saturday afternoon thousands of baseball fans near New York City or Philadelphia settle comfortably into their chairs before the television. It's Yankees or Phillies time.

But before their favorite stars come up to bat, a pleasant announcer tells the listeners not to forget their Ballentine.

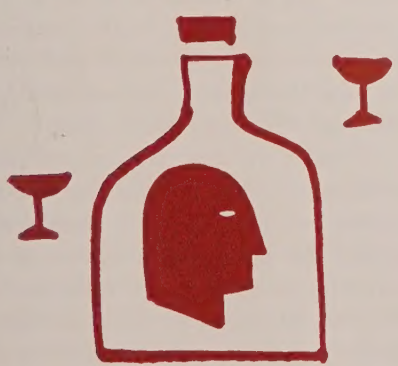
Convincingly, the announcer points out that everyone knows that baseball without Ballentine is a pretty tame game.

Across the country, more thousands of persons listening to the games are reminded that the three rings sign is a companion of our national sport.

This company is not the only baseball sponsor. This year, as in the past, *every team in the major leagues has some connection with beer companies.*

Recent baseball research has shown that the TV audience is widening, and this provides the breweries with new subtle ways to advertise.

Although the attendence at the



ball parks continues to slide, beer isn't backing off its advertising. Recently *Printers Ink* quoted Edward V. Lahey, president of the U. S. Brewers Foundation, as saying that there will be a "long and pleasant relationship between beer and baseball."

Baseball Sponsors of 1959

TEAM	RADIO & TV BEER SPONSOR	OTHER SPONSORS
Baltimore Orioles	Gunther Brewing	Bayuk Corkran Hill Meat, etc.
Boston Red Sox	Narragansett Brewing	Atlantic Refining Co. Ford Dealers N. E.
Cleveland Indians	Carling Brewing Co.	Standard Oil, Ohio Central National Bank
Chicago White Sox	Theo Hamm Brewing Co. Anheuser-Busch	Oklahoma Oil Co., White Owl Cigars, Gen. Finance.
Detroit Tigers	Goebel Brewing Co.	Speedway Petrol. Bayuk
Kansas City Athletics	Schlitz Brewing Co.	Skelly Oil
New York Yankees	Ballentine Beer	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
Washington Senators	Gunther Brewing	Ford Dlrs. of Wash. General Mills: Wheaties Gen. Cigars: Robt. Burns
Chicago Cubs	Theo Hamm Brewing Co. Goebel Brewing Co.	Okla. Oil, Oak Park Sav., Bayuk, Phillips Petrol.
Cincinnati Redlegs	Burger Brewing Co. Hudepohl Brewing	Standard Oil of Ohio
Los Angeles Dodgers	Pabst for Eastside brewery	American Tobacco Co.
Milwaukee Braves	Miller Brewing	Clark Oil Co. Lorillard
Philadelphia Phillies	Ballentine Beer	Atlantic Refining Bayuk
Pittsburgh Pirates	Iron City Beer	Atlantic Refining Bayuk
St. Louis Cardinals	Anheuser-Busch	General Mills, Gen. Finance, Chev. Dlrs.
San Francisco Giants	Falstaff Brewing Co.	Folger's American Tobacco Co.

SNUFF BUSINESSES DEPEND ON RADIO, TV ADS

Sponsor magazine recently reported that the snuff business, which once depended largely on sampling for its promotion, has begun to make radio and tv the mainstays for the product.

The magazine says this curious swing can be attributed partly to the wandering of the snuff user. Many have migrated out of the South, so snuff manufacturers have turned to broadcasting to keep up with the market.

The magazine estimates that about 36 million pounds of snuff are sold each year, making it a better than $50-million business. TV and radio spot expenditures are somewhere around $750,000 per year. The firms that do the heaviest buying of air media for that field are U.S. Tobacco, G.W. Helme, American Snuff, and Brown & Williamson.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, RECREATION— AND BEER

Sometime ago a Pennsylvania university was offered an endowment for an economics chair in memory of Al Capone.

In the same manner brewers across the country are continuously trying to show that their products are associated with some of life's most worthy causes.

Thus the industry subtly attaches its name to health, education, or recreation. For example:

• Henry T. Ortlieb, of the Ortlieb Brewing Co., donated 15 billboards to the 1959 Philadelphia, Pa., area Cancer Crusade.

Speech clinic donation

• The directors of the Lone Star Brewing Company of San Antonio, Texas, voted to contribute a $50,000 grant for a speech therapy clinic.

To be located on the campus of Our Lady of the Lake College, the clinic will be named in honor of Harry Jersig, president of the company. Jersig has been prominent in the economic, health, and cultural projects of San Antonio.

• The Philadelphia brewery, C. Schmidt & Sons, recently announced

the winners of their 10th annual Christian Schmidt Scholarship competion. Four local youths split the $2400 scholarships.

Students to study brewing

• The Wallerstein laboratories announced the first two students to receive scholarships in brewing technology. A brewing technology program was instituted at the University of California in Davis, California, last fall.

• Leo Durocher received the first of a series of new awards presented by the Storz Brewing Company of Omaha, Neb. The awards are known as the "VIP Storz Spurs of Achievement."

• The Genesee Brewing Company has established a new lending library of films, which are loaned without charge to clubs and organizations throughout the marketing area.

STATE REGULATIONS HARASS LIQUOR INDUSTRY

In addition to the Federal laws, many states have special regulations directly affecting inter-state liquor advertising—and the liquor industry doesn't like them!

Included among these liquor restrictions by various state regulations are:

(1) A photograph of a woman in liquor newspaper advertisements is not permitted in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Washington State, Kansas, New Hampshire or Wyoming.

(2) In Utah, Oregon, and Washington State a figure in an advertisement may be shown holding a drink, but not drinking.

(3) North Carolina and Virginia permit use of the reproduction of the liquor bottle or label, but no advertising copy. Both states permit the price of the product, but nothing else.

(4) Another state prohibits the use of price in an ad but permits a second ad, on the same page, to state the brand name and price.

(5) Other states forbid the use of the words "save," "bargain price," or "was and now is."

(6) Georgia does not allow mixed drinks to be shown in advertisements.

(7) Kansas prohibits reference in liquor advertising to certain holidays and other special days. These include Mother's Day, Father's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, or Easter.

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

"Why do Methodists maintain a special board to keep people from drinking, and set up no kind of machinery to make people obey the Ten Commandments?" Having been seriously propounded by a serious minded young Methodist for whom "cocktails pose no serious problem," the question deserves a patient answer.

The purpose of the Board of Temperance is not "to keep people from drinking intoxicants." We hope that our program will discourage any usage of alcoholic beverages and lead Methodists to set an inspiring and contagious example of total abstinence. We would go to any Christian extent to protect people in their right not to drink, even to the complete outlawing of the liquor traffic.

The program of the Board of Temperance involves the comprehensive coverage of many social issues such as drinking, alcoholism, narcotics, gambling, pornography, and public morals. The object of the church is not to limit but to enlarge life through the processes of Christian decision, voluntary disciplines, and consistent growth.

To implement understanding and observance of the moral code Methodism has a veritable network of agencies seeking to inspire respect for law, reverence for God and concern for the highest possible development of Christian personality.

Whether or not the current investigation reveals activities in Washington of a diabolical munitions lobby, the registered presence of a powerful corps of liquor lobbyists is blinding Congress to the shamefully weakening influence of intoxicants in our public relations.

Aroused citizens could change the pattern by urging Senators to pass RESOLUTION ONE calling for a Congressional investigation into the terrific cost to the country of the rapidly spreading scourge of alcoholism.

...at your service

(continued from page 2)

BOOKS

The Road to Brotherhood—a compilation of the views of Christians who are living with the race problem; the book can be obtained from the General Board of Social Economic Relations, The Methodist Church, 740 Rush street, Chicago 11, Ill., 75 cents.

The book is an invitation to a frank inquiry. It is a daringly unique book on race, setting forth the views of writers whose position and statements are often contradictory.

They have been given freedom to present their views, even though in some cases these views are not in

harmony with the pronouncements of the General Conference, or of the Board of Social and Economic Relations.

However, we believe that a frank look at these views will be a constructive contribution to the solution of the problem.

The chapters of this book set forth a variety of opinion. Two of them give the points of view of Southern ministers. Another describes the way to bring closer cooperation among the races with a goal of peaceful integration in all areas of community life.

One chapter by a northern minister in a rapidly changing urban center tells his struggle to develop a successfully integrated church.

The problems are not concentrated in Negro-white relationships. To complete the picture, the story of other minority groups is told in a specific and provocative analysis.

An able sociologist wrote the concluding chapter on techniques and resources for changing attitudes and bringing about constructive steps for achieving good race relations in the church and community.

Early this year Mr. L. K. Bishop, vice-president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, requested that a copy of this book be sent to each of the regional directors of the organization.

Explaining this request, Bishop said, "This publication impresses me as one of the most forthright, practical, and useful materials I have seen in the field. I like its content and its spirit. . . ."

The Causes of World War Three—by C. Wright Mills, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1958, $1.50, softbound.

The noted sociologist and author of *The Power Elite* has written a new and stimulating book that is receiving widespread attention.

In this brief volume he deals with the way in which the United States and the American people have been caught up in the frantic arms race and the cold war.

He arrives at a conclusion that other Americans and thinking people around the world have been reaching—"the only realistic military view is the view that war, and not Russia, is now the enemy."

The arms race, while expensive, is portrayed as an economically attractive business which has resulted in the linking of military and corporation leaders in a new American elite. No longer do the politicians and the people exercise real control over the policies of government.

Instead, a powerful but not very self-conscious alliance of military and political leaders are making decisions in the field of foreign policy, military affairs, and economic relations.

In a chapter on "Guidelines," Mills calls for the United States to cease all testing of nuclear devices, to immediately and unilaterally cease all further production of "extermination weapons," and to abandon all military bases and installations outside the continental United States.

Mills sees hope for leadership for the nation among the intellectuals, the churchmen, and the scientists if they will awaken to the nature of the world crisis, see clearly the reasons for the failure of United States policy, and undertake to lead the nation in new directions.

In a chapter addressed to the churches which he entitles "A Pagan Sermon," the author declares: "Pacifism, we believe, is the test of your Christianity—and of you. At the very least, it ought to be *the* debate within Christendom."

Even these brief lines must make clear how provocative a book C. Wright Mills has written. With angry indignation he denounces "crackpot realism" and throws down a challenge to many groups and individuals in America, not the least of which are the churches and churchmen.—HW

AUDIO VISUALS

The Golden Door—produced by Church World Service of the National Council of Churches, 15 minute sound film, rent from the Board of World Peace, 740 Rush street, Chicago 11, Ill., $5.

The film can also be purchased for $125 by an annual conference Board of World Peace from Church World Service, 215 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y.

This film deals with the fundamental issue of immigration. It shows citizens of the United States the facts of immigration in the past, and it points out the current policies that should be supported.

Dateline

(continued from page 1)

future common market for the Western hemisphere.

A plan for freer trade is now being developed by a United Nations auxiliary. However, in order to gain reality such a plan must satisfy advocates of a Central American common market and proponents of a trade area under the Organization of American States.

The 102nd annual Southern Baptist convention in Louisville approved the appointment of an observer at the United Nations in the interests of world peace.

Senate and House subcommittees considering civil rights legislation have taken opposite positions on the advisability of granting the U. S. Attorney General authority to file civil suits compelling school desegregation and protecting other civil rights.

On June 17, as the House Judiciary Subcommittee approved an amended bill containing the authority, the Senate Judiciary's Constitutional Rights Subcommittee voted to bar the authority. The Administration supported the granting of similar authority in the civil rights bill of 1957, but it was ripped from the bill by the Senate that year.

The Administration now opposes granting the authority because of the fall of "massive resistance" in Virginia and the fact that additional federal intervention in school cases could slow the course of desegregation because "resentment of the federal government in some areas is so great."

Public and behind-the-scenes debate on the wisdom of concluding a nuclear test ban continues in Washington. The debate, which has been "underground" for months, has now moved into the open as the Administration's "objective" appears to be changing from a total test ban providing for "the essential elements of control" to a more limited ban on atmospheric tests only.

Joint Atomic Energy Committee consultant Thomas E. Murray has charged that a total ban would hurt U. S. security since the Russians could find ways to violate such a ban and improve their weapons while the U. S. was prevented from developing tactical nuclear weapons. Questioning the adequacy of proposed complete policing methods, AEC Chairman John A. McCone has said that most atmospheric tests are easy to detect. But it is difficult to record stratospheric, space, and underground tests.

On the other side of the fence, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) says that, "an effective and workable policing system is possible" and that a test ban could eventually be extended to Red China.

On June 7, the Executive Committee of the Federation of American Scientists announced that a policing system under existing techniques is possible. The Committee also said that a test ban should be "a primary objective of U.S. foreign policy."

The House has passed a bill authorizing $3,542,600,000 in fiscal 1960 funds for the Mutual Security Program. As finally approved, the bill falls almost $400 million short of the $3.9 billion requested by the President. Better than half of the total authorization, $2.2 billion, is for military assistance and defense support, even though there was some shift to economic assistance in place of the program's traditional emphasis on military aid. The Senate Foreign Relations committee is recommending $4.1 billion with more emphasis on economic aid.

Hearings on the possible effect of nuclear war on the United States began June 22 before the Joint Atomic Energy Committee's Radiation Subcommittee. The study, under the chairmanship of Rep. Chet Holifield of California, was designed to determine the effects of a nuclear raid over a one hour, seven hour, and three month period of time. Consideration is also being given to the role and capability of the Civil Defense Program in the event of an attack.

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